tels and Grates set in latest improved styles; himney draughts regulated and improved, cand Britchisying in all its parts promptly and attended to by HAMILTON & MCGRANAHAN,

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For Cigar Manufacturers. Also, all kinds of PAPER BOXES, Plain and Fancy Paper and Work Boxes in as good style and at as low Nos. 1211 & 1213 Main STREET.

Three second-hand Wagons, even Coal Cars, en Conl Cars, n or three second-hand punched and emink Railrond Iron,

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T. M. REILLY, R. D., Episcopal Academy, Hadmideld, N.J.

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SMYTH'S TEA HOUSE.

have just received from Boston a Barrel of Extra less Markerel, heads and talls off, fat and white.

R. J. SMYTH, QUNDRIES-

Genuine English Plum Pudding, Atmoré & X. Mince Meat, Perlei Praches, Seelless Cherries, Seelless Cherries, Borton Rakeel Boans, Borton Codifish Balls, Sinders Cherry,

R. J. SMYTH Corner Market and F APPLES-500 BARRELS

Wholesale Grocer

FREW & CAMPBELL,

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A Sound, Sensible and, Well Written Document.

An Instructive and Interesting Summary Facts and Recommendations in Regard to the Domestic and Foreign Interests of the Country.

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the D vine Being who holds in His hands the destinies of nations for the continued bestowal during the last year of countles

stowal during the last year of countless blessings upon our country. We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing industries are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has begen so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

ing given, in the confidential would receive the santion of Congress. Abou eighteen hundred tents, and rations of the value of about twenty-five thousand do ars, were sent to cities and towns which

papited for them, full details of which was be furnished to Congress by the proper Department.

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to pal and State authorities are unable to late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation, during the pusit in the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in seopeand character. The reports of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in promoting intercourse, friendship, and careful consideration.

The SOUTHERN OUTHAGES.

HOURS PACKER,

As well as the standard of the

seventy-one, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-entitled An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney Gener at its the opinion of the Alforney General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently on Congress to make adequate appropriations o enable the Executive Department to encre the law.

FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS AND FREE, SUF

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will eel the true vigor of the popular will thu which are framed to preserve these icesti nable rights. The material progress and velfare of the States depend on the pro-

lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

islatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders, and preventing afrection of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of the service.

Since the resumption of diplomatic rela-tions with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two Governments upon the various questions which at one time seemed to en-danger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of United States troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions, by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our own chizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty, to recognize the ability of the Mexican Government to restrain effectively violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold next year an International Exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two nations will tead to better understanding and increased commercial intercourse between their people.

With Brazil, and the Republics of Central and South America, some steps have been taken toward the development of

closer commercial intercourse. Diplomati-relations have been resumed with Colom-bia and with Bolivia. A boundary ques-tion between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the Presi-dent of the United States, and I have, at ter careful examination, given a deci

mercial purposes. A like expedition in about visiting the coast of Africa and th Indian ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers in relation to the de velopment of our foreign commerce have furnished many facts that have proved o practical exertion the enterprise of our

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that Department of the Government, and of the condition of

for the year, of \$20,799,551 90.

The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1879, actual and esti-

remaining three-quarters of r, \$191,110,256 57; total re the current fiscal year, and estimated, \$264,500,000. remaining three-quarters of the year, the expenditures are estimated at \$106,755, 426.73—making the total expenditures, \$240,100,000; and leaving an estimated sur-

1879, of \$24,400,000.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$204,500,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures, for the same period, will be \$336,-320,412 68; leaving a surplus of \$28,179,-527,39 for they year.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been well and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The morale of the army has improved, and the number of descritions has materially degreed during the weath

and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year.

The Secretary recommends—

1. That a pension be granted to the vidow of the late Lieutenant Henry H.

Benner, 18th Infantry, who lost his life by vellow fever while in command of the steamer "J. M. Chambers," sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the South from that disease.

2. The establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster General.

naster General.

3. The adoption by Congress of a plan or the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion, now being prepared

soldier-teachers employed in post-schools and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstan-ces as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."

6. The passage of a joint res longress legalizing the issues of tents, and medicines which were made fo the relief of sufferers from yellow fever. 7. That provision be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

amendations are all com mended to your favorable consideration. The report of the Secretary of the Navy

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired, and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress towards completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were \$17,408,392 65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were \$13,306,914 09, or \$767,199 18 less than those of the previous year, and \$4,928,07.74 less than the expenses, including the deflications. The estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are \$14,962,381 45—exceeding the appropriations of the present year only \$35,494 75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the Naval Academy and the Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present lescal year are \$14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the Department during the year. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1, to November 1, 1878, is \$1,740,544-14, of which \$70,980 75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period \$4,609,563 39, or \$520,899 24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. corresponding period of the last fis-

The report of the Postmaster General cubraces a detailed statement of the oper-cubraces a detailed statement of the oper-The report of the Postmaster General embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department. The expenditures of that Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were \$34,165,084-49. The receipts, including sales of stamps, money or der business, and official stamps, were \$29,277,516-95. The sum of \$200,436-90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable, to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647-50. The amounts drawn from the Treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the Department, was \$5,307,052-82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647-50. The amounts of the property of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647-50. The amounts of the property of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647-50. The amounts of the property of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647-50. The amounts of the property of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The amounts of the property of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, are \$33,874,647-50. The expenditures for the

the coming year the business of the counfity will be undisturbed by governmental first will be undisturbed by governmental fined to a comparatively small number of landians. The discontent among the Bancks which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

Let the healing influences of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundles resourcess of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

THEWAR DEPARTMENT.

curred, which were deplorable in their character, but remained, happily, confined to a comparatively small number of inhed to a comparatively small number of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an interior in the opinion that, for this reason, indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an interior in the opinion that, for this reason.

THEWAR DEPARTMENT. sufficiency to have been owing to a the inadequacy of the appropriations, i made by Congress, to the wants of the Indians, at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an ardious pursuit by the troops of the United States and several engagements. the West, should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject, appears to me to be a matter of urgent public passessity. United States and several engagements, clently gua the hostile Indians were reduced to sub-jection, and the larger part of them sur-rendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I desire to call attention to the necessity.

recommendation made by the Secretary of the Interior, that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the Executive, to

be used with proper accountability at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the discretion, in sudden emergencies of the ment, the importance of encouraging by Indian service.

The other cause of disturbance was that ricultural productions has been acknowledged.

the life of the control of the contr

whole nation for the benefit in times of It is good policy, especially in times of pression and uncertainty in other busin

ment of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the the body with the public health, would seem to demand the public has recently met at Baltimore, and the careful relation to the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the second notment of more efficient laws for the prevent

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

extended to the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to
the damage inflicted upon public and private
interests by the present location of the depots
and switching tracks of the several railroads
entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations
and suggestions contained in the report will, I
trust, receive the careful consideration of Conpress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the District, under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the frinds of the; new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1878.

Bethesda Waier: Bethesda Waier: We claim that this wonderful water is a specific for diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys, two diseases always supposed to be incurable. It may not care in every Instance, but we claim that nine times out of ten a radical cure is effected. We are receiving every day certificates of wonderful cures performed by the use of this water, which are little short of mirroulous. It is the most marvelous in its curative properties the world has ever seen or witnessed since the time of its namesake, the ancient—pool of Bethesda in Jerusalem.

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Pamphlets mailed free. Prince—50 cents per gallon; \$4 per quarter bbl, \$8 per half bbl, \$16 per barrel. Bethesda Water is for sale by Logan, List & Co., Druggists, Bridge Corner, Wheeling.

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Dimness of Vi other Diseases that lead to Institty or Consump on a Fremature Grave. SerFull particulars in pamphiet, which we desire to send free by mai very one. SerThe Specific Medicine is sold by druggists at 51 per package, or six packages for \$5 will be sent free by mult on receits of the money addressing.

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Representatives:

beneved that general prosperts, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of a fatal postilence, the yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places on the lower Mississippi, soon after midsunmer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About one hundred thousand cases are believed to have occurred, of which about twenty thousand according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destination that resulted, excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able money and supplies, in overy needed form were speedily and generously fur nished. The Government was abl to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, incdi-cines, and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose be-

be furnished to Congress by the proper

THE SOUTHERN OUTHAGES.

THE PRESIDENT WILL EXFORCE THE LAWS.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to insequence, the following to this end has occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to tought a may be the control of the Chinese Government has again sent entry to the United States which they hold with each other, and the path of the consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of several years, the Chinese Government has again sent entry to this end I shall not hesitate to tought and a permanent legation is now established here by that Government.

The PRESIDENT WILL EXFORCE THE LAWS.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections with the mater along period of with them. Japan, after a long period of wheth we was a made rapid strides in the path of endighted to the path of endighted to the time the path of endighted the proposed and the time death of the claims of the claim of the claims of the claims

It is to be observed that the phase-appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and enty-eight, eighteen hundred and venty-one, entitled 'An act to amend an

FRAGE.

expressed. No temporary or administra-ive interests of Government, however urent or weighty, will ever displace the zea

can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are

Our relations with other countries con-unue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign powers has been main-tained and respected. The Universal Exposition held at

Since the resumption of diplomatic rela

tral and South America, some steps ha been taken toward the development

upon it.

A naval expedition up the Amazon and
Madeira rivers has brought back informa-tion yaluable both for scientific and com-

587 32 for that year.

In the foregoing statements of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount it

THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR AGRICULTURAL IN

TERESTS.
From the organization of the Govern

and nence unproductive territory, was a popened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of 'Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the onditions for the growth and rapid develop-

The report of the Commissioner of the Bu-reau of Education shows very gratifying pro-gress throughout the country, in all the in-terests committed to the care of this important

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